

THE EVENING STAR.
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CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Advertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delay, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editor or Business Department, according to tenor of purpose.

A careful perusal of the statements contained elsewhere in today's Star concerning the race track and gambling evils in Alexandria county, Va., cannot but convince a great majority of readers that the situation is radically wrong in the political or personal organization of that county. For months these vile growths upon the social organism have flourished on the south bank of the Potomac until there is no moral plague spot in the world more dangerous or more to be feared. It is located in Alexandria county for two reasons: the District of Columbia will not tolerate it and Alexandria county will not tolerate the District. The latter has legislated from its borders by persistent acts of Congress our neighbors have apparently welcomed and harbored and its officials have winked at the scandal of the good people of the county and the disgust of the rest of the state as well as to the menace of the morals of the District. Located as it is in another jurisdiction on the community of thieves, thugs and gamblers is out of reach of the District authorities, who can only approach the river when they cross the river on casual errands and then merely on suspicion. There is almost a total lack of reciprocal effort on the part of the Virginia state and county authorities.

The childish pretence is made that it is impossible to obtain evidence against these resorts, a pretence that is laughable in the light of the numerous complaints that are made to the Washington police by the victims of the swindlers who are now thriving at Jackson City and at Rosslyn. There is no lack of evidence on this side of the river and there should be no difficulty on the other side in securing evidence making cases against every resort that now runs in open defiance of the law at the south end of Long Bridge. The judges of the county are thoroughly aware of the situation, but in the absence of efficient machinery he is powerless. The gamblers have been located in the plague spot so long that they have achieved a certain amount of political influence in the county which they use as a weapon with which to defend themselves against possible assaults. It would seem from comparisons that the county shares a good deal of the power for evil each week. Jackson City is rapidly becoming a national name. It is getting to be known as the mecca of evil doers, and confidence men and sharpers of every description are coming to it from all parts of the country knowing by the reports sent out that Alexandria county in effect welcomes them within its borders.

The recent upsurge of corruption in New York city has undoubtedly driven gamblers from that metropolis, and they in common with the outcasts of other cities and with the hangers-on at winter race tracks expelled from New Jersey and other states are coming south, glad of this golden opportunity to suck at the veins of so large and prosperous a community as Washington. The proximity to the Federal capital makes this city the principal victim, and yet its police authorities are powerless. Alexandria county also suffers in repute and in material prosperity, but is unable or unwilling to abate the nuisance. Virginia is disgraced, but remains inactive. If the barriers of the imaginary political line which divides the District from the state of Virginia could be wiped away for one week there is no doubt that the entire country would denounce the influence of the money and determination of the Washington police, melt like snow before the sun.

The law in Virginia is as strict as the law in the District. If there were a lack of law to cover these cases the situation could be changed, but it would then be with the legislature of Virginia. There is some question as to whether the legislature has not been too liberal in the matter of establishing the race track, but there is a positive injunction on the statute books of the state against all forms of gambling, a most sweeping law under which scores if not hundreds of individuals could be prosecuted and undoubtedly convicted. The trouble is not in the law but in the non-enforcement of the law. If the law-abiding citizens of Alexandria county are in earnest in the matter, and have one-half of the evidence of official misconduct which they claim to have they can bring the accused officials at once before the county and if these officials are convicted they can be removed. The citizens should promptly make good their words by this action. It will not do for the good people of Alexandria county and for the various functionaries of the state and county to shift the responsibility for Jackson City from one to another and so evade the perhaps unpleasant duty of incurring the displeasure of a colony of outlaws and malefactors. Alexandria county at the present time is in little less a state of anarchy. Its laws are violated every hour, its statutes are thrown to the winds. Anarchy, which means no law, is preferable to the possession of laws that are the objects of common scorn.

Of what use are protestations of a willingness to do what there is no lack of opportunity to do, but which is left undone? Let the state and county authorities and officials of Alexandria county abandon at once this lamentable, this scandalous, this injurious inaction!

The Commissioners have not rescinded the news-suppressing order. Verbally and theoretically that speech-prohibiting injunction still threatens the District employees, the local press, and the public interest. But the Commissioners have indicated and announced that its most stringent and vital prohibitions may be disregarded with impunity and will not be enforced. Consequently everybody is a trifle happy; the press because it may get some news; the public because it may enjoy the benefit of the knowledge of its municipal affairs, which is derived from some publicity in respect thereto; the District employees because they breathe more easily unmuzzled, and the Commissioners because the order has not been rescinded.

The news from the Dominion of Canada is disquieting. At Ottawa there are signs of a general disintegration of the cabinet, and at Winnipeg there is every evidence of a determination on the part of the provincial legislature to resist the recent order of the Dominion government for the re-establishment of parochial schools. There is such a serious situation at the bottom of two facts that developments of unusual importance may be expected in the coming months. Canada is not a harmonious confederation and the present trouble brings to light the real cause of the weakness of the organization of that colony. It is composed of eleven provinces, among which Quebec holds the balance of power in the union and is owing to the peculiar nature of the population of this province that the present trouble is of such serious proportions. This region was settled by the French and is today a strictly French colony. Its people are clanlike, jealous of

their rights and shrewd. The use of the French language is authorized in the courts and in the province the relations between church and state, the Church of Rome and the state of England, are official and strong. Every census of recent years has shown that the French Canadians are in a plurality among the various nationalities in the total population of the Dominion and being aggressive have advanced their influence and have caused the growth of an intense jealousy on the part of the English-speaking sections of the country. The race antagonism as well as the religious rivalry may be found in every part of the Dominion. Under these circumstances, therefore, any crisis caused by or bearing upon the question of religious schools is certain to rend Canada in a tremendous internal struggle, the outcome of which is of the greatest importance to the people of the American continent.

The people of Manitoba, as represented by their legislature, have been notified by the central government of the Dominion, which bears the same relation to the provincial government that the Dominion bears to the United States, of the adoption of an order in council requiring them to enact remedial legislation that will re-establish the church schools, abolished in 1890. This re-opens the entire question of religious schools and has wrought the people of Manitoba, who are mostly protestants, to unusual excitement. They have practically declined to obey the order though the question will be finally disposed of until May, when the legislature will re-assemble. In the meantime affairs will be so shaping themselves at Ottawa that matters must come to a head by that time. The reported resignation of Sir Charles Tupper from the cabinet may be followed by others, and there are hints of the resignation of the premier, which would necessitate a complete reorganization of the central government and the cabinet. The utterances in the Manitoba legislature and by the liberal press generally indicate that only a spark is needed to send the flame of antagonism sweeping through the Dominion.

These matters have a great and interesting bearing on the whole question of annexation of Canada to the United States. Annexation is not the issue most nearly in point in Canadian politics, as will be seen by the present excitement, but it is always a possibility and is of great moment to the peoples of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick who, having little in common with the French people of Quebec, are more nearly assimilated to the social structure of the United States. Even though they are politically separate, Quebec and French Canada would probably never be a willing party to annexation with the United States, and it is doubtful if the most ardent friends of Canadian acquisition really desire the incorporation of so foreign a colony into the body politic of the United States. Thus the political and social question of the French Canadian, remote as it now seems from the question of political union, is bound to have a bearing on the latter problem, for in the controversy and perhaps the strife that is almost sure to come in Canada between the French and the English speaking peoples, it is hardly possible that lines will not be drawn and parties created suggesting political antagonism and the remedy for the domestic difficulty. Many claim that the people in Canada are even now ready to solve the problem by annexation. The complete confederation of all the classes in Canada is impossible and the present crisis and all that it portends indicate the futility of the hope that harmonious colonial organization can ever be accomplished.

The present Episcopal diocese of Maryland has just received a legacy which may result in the consummation of the plan to divide that diocese into the dioceses of Baltimore and Washington. Bishop Paret has made it a condition precedent to this division that each of the proposed new dioceses shall raise an endowment fund of \$45,000. The plan for the increase of the diocese, without raising the assessments upon the parishes, the amount necessary being \$40,000 in each case. Of that sum Washington has already raised about \$45,000, while Baltimore has as yet done but little. The presence of the bishop of Maryland in that city probably took from the Episcopalians of Baltimore much of the incentive that inspired the Washingtonians in their efforts to secure a resident bishop. Bishop Paret has now been elected New York banker that \$38,000 is in their hands subject to his order. This money is a legacy from Mrs. C. Spaight Keel, who was a native of Baltimore, and there is now at hand, in this donation, which is one of the largest ever given to the church in this country, the means of establishing the endowment fund which has been needed. There is an excellent prospect that the Washington diocese of the future will have both its Episcopal bishop and its Episcopal Cathedral.

It is right for Japan to grant an armistice to China. It is an act of civilization and indicates that the progress of the little nation of the western Pacific is not merely superficial. China is thoroughly whipped, and to continue to belabor her now while the peace negotiations are in progress would give the rest of the world the impression that Japan has grown greedy with conquest. A generous, dignified, conservative attitude now by the Mikado would go far toward establishing Japan as one of the civilized powers of the world.

Those who insist that Mr. Addicks shall not be United States Senator are unreasonable in expecting him to get tired and quit trying. Mr. Addicks has arrived at a position of affluence where his time is money; and he has invested too much of his time in this enterprise to let go of it lightly.

The President's courageous walk in public indicates that the sentry box has no reason d'être, no excuse for its existence. The theory that it was originally erected as an architectural embellishment is hardly tenable.

Minister Thurston is not talking for newspaper interviews. There is no necessity for his doing so, as the situation speaks for itself and for him more eloquently than language could.

Ever and anon comes a breath of promise that the Congressional Record will some day contain remarks from "the Gentleman from Cuba" and "the Gentleman from Hawaii."

Japan's conception of international courtesies would be creditable to some of the countries whose claims to higher civilization are much more conspicuously presented.

The Emperor of Japan has declared an unconditional armistice pending the peace negotiations with China. The celebration of Prince Bismarck's birthday was begun by a visit from 400 members of the German Reichstag and Prussian diet; Emperor William visited Bismarck and presented him with a sword of honor. The house of commons adopted a resolution to give home rule to England, Scotland and Wales. Cholera is reported among the Japanese troops at Port Arthur. It is said that Gen. Reyes defeated the rebels March 15 at Ensisio, Colombia, killing half their troops; the rebellion is reported ended. British warships have been ordered to proceed to Formosa. The new telegraph line connecting Mandalay, Burma, with Peking was opened. A statement by Sir Edward Grey in the British house of commons that an advance of the French in the territory of the Niger, belonging to the Royal Niger Company, would be an unfriendly act, caused a sensation in France and is regarded as indicating strained relations between the two governments. The order of the Dominion government to the Manitoba legislature to grant remedial legislation for the Catholics in restoring the privileges they enjoyed before the abolition of the parochial schools in 1890 was read in the legislature, but met with little opposition on the part of Premier Greenway.

Arguments were begun on Monday and continued Tuesday in the Debs case before the Supreme Court. Paymaster General Smith of the army was retired, and Col. T. Stanton appointed in his place. The President appointed ex-representative Outwater of Ohio a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications. Lycurgus Dalton, for many years postmaster of the District of Columbia, died at his home. D. Knight of the corps of engineers, was designated to take charge of the Washington aqueduct upon the retirement of Col. George H. Elliot, who resigned on Monday. Mr. Thurston, Hawaiian minister, left the city for Honolulu. On Tuesday fire destroyed considerable property in a dry goods store in Southeast Washington. George Bahen, the foot ball player of Georgetown College who was injured in the Thanksgiving day game, died at the Emergency Hospital on the 29th. The next day the coroner's jury, after an inquest, returned a verdict that Bahen came to his death on a football play. The verdict created considerable surprise. The officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company notified Maj. Davis of the engineer department of the willingness to repair the Long bridge causeway, which has for a long time been in bad condition. The 6th session of the Baltimore conference of the M. E. Church South was begun at the Mount Vernon Church on Wednesday. The board of trade held a most interesting meeting and listened to several addresses on the need of a comprehensive codification of the District laws. Resolutions were adopted empowering a committee to take preliminary steps toward such a codification. On Thursday afternoon the District Commissioners caused the walls of the new school house being erected in Southeast Washington to be erected in the presence of a board of experts to ascertain the truth or falsity of charges preferred against the integrity of the work by the Federation of Labor. The charges were found to be unwarranted, and the experts so reported to the Commissioners. The Secretary of the board decided that the Federation of Labor have not the power to establish a ward for the treatment of contagious diseases on the grounds of the Freedmen's Hospital. The will of the late Mrs. Douglas was filed, but seemed to be defective in some formal particulars. Mary Delaney, the woman who was accused of setting fire to two Catholic churches, was sentenced to three months in prison for her crime. After exhaustive inquiry into her case Judge Miller declared her of unsound mind and committed her as such to the Secretary of the Interior.

Resignation rumors are mighty common nowadays," said the man who ponders. "Yes," replied the misanthrope, "but they're like everything else. You never get 'em when they're really needed."

"Many a man," said Uncle Eben, "has found 'dat de pinnacle ob fame an' intahly too p'inted ter sit down on wif comfort."

"De pen is mightier dan de sword," said Flooding Pete.

"Dat's right," replied Meandering Mike. "But jist de same, de pen wouldn't bring much if you wuster try ter put it in hoc."

"Tis now the husband bids his spouse No more be still and glum; For he'll attend the furnace fire For the next six months to come."

"Mrs. Whykins has completely cured her husband of drinking."

"He never was an inebriate."

"No. But she wanted him to stop altogether."

"What did she do?"

"She subscribed to a Russian publication and had it given to him as his daily newspaper."

"Don't bother me," said the man who is very careful of his English. "I want to figure this out, and I'll have to be left alone."

"What's the trouble?"

"I'm trying to make up my mind how to express myself in this letter. I don't know whether I would rather say 'had rather' or whether I had rather say 'would rather.'"

The old songs are the sweetest. The wind that sweeps the hill And tines the buds a matin song; The birds that in the May-time throng With soft ecstatic lilt, Since first the sun rejoiced the earth Wrought melody and gentle mirth.

The old songs are the sweetest, And man, however he strive, May find alone in Nature's book The low, sweet warblings of the brook.

The murmuring of the hive 'Round which the restless honey bee His labor cheers with harmony.

From the Chicago Evening Mail.

Society belles often fall in the matrimonial market. They may find ten men to go to the ball instead of loving one man at a ball.

At the earnest request of a great many of our patrons who have not been able to attend our Ninth Anniversary Sale this week we have decided to continue the sale three more days—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The prices quoted for Toilet Articles and Medicines during this sale are the lowest in the history of the drug business in Washington, and it is not strange that our patrons have requested us so earnestly to continue the sale. We have been doing two days' business in one for the last three days. We'll do three days' business in one—Monday.

Better shop in the morning and avoid the crush. See Star of yesterday (Friday, March 29) for prices.

MERTZ'S Modern Pharmacy, 11th and F Streets.

Hand-Made Harness, \$18

Conrad Becker, 1345 Penna. Ave.

Johnson, Garner & Co., 20th St. & Pa. Ave.

Some Specials for West-End Shoppers.

SPRING goods are all in, and they make an eye-rediscovering array. Some new fabrics among them that'll be likely to win your favor. And we've got some new prices to quote you, too.

Lot India Linen Remnants—Special, 7c.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—New effects. 25c.

26c. Percales, 8c.

Irish Dimities, 12 1/2c. Tassard Silk, - - 11c.

Men's Dogskin Gloves, 25c.

Johnson, Garner & Co., 20th & the Ave.

Gas Stoves

Water Heaters.

Steam Cookers.

Marion Harlan Coffee Pots.

C. A. Muddiman 614 12th Street.

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th and F Sts. N.W.
General Spring Opening,
Also
Eighth
Anniversary of Opening
At the Corner of
Eleventh and F Streets Northwest,
Monday, April First.

The Unapproachable Completeness,
The Incomparable Variety,
The Unequaled Prices

Of this magnificent assembly of Spring and Summer Merchandise will at once be apparent to every visitor. You naturally expect when you come here to see the very best merchandise of every sort. That is right, and you shall never be disappointed. We are aiming at the highest point of perfection in every stock, in every department, in every part of the store service, in every branch of this business. When you come here Monday you will realize emphatically that this is a Dry Goods Store and much besides that—a People's Great Supply House, filled with heaps and mountains of everything for men's, women's and children's outfitting, ready for use or the stuffs to make them; or for home use or adornment, or for sport or travel, or for reading.

This spring's great gathering, representing the exceptions of the merchandise world and including many clever things that can be seen here only, should concern and interest you and the whole community. Confident of our position, we ask everybody, even the most critical, to visit us.

Col'd Dress Stuffs. Silk Waists.

For Monday we offer the following special values:

MOHAIR CREPONS: 44 inches wide; navy, myrtle, tans, grays, &c. PER YD. \$1.25 Actual Value, \$1.50.

WOMEN'S ALL-SILK WAISTS: large assortment of patterns; new and popular shadings. All sizes. EACH. \$3.75 Actual Value, \$5.00.

WOMEN'S WAISTS OF BLACK CHINA SILK: extra quality; ribbon trimmings. EACH. \$5.00 Actual Value, \$6.00.

Black Dress Stuffs. Separate Skirts.

For Monday we offer the following special values:

ALL-WOOL CREPON: fancy crinkle; 45 inches wide. PER YD. 75c. Actual Value, \$1.00.

SILK-AND-WOOL CREPON: polka dots, fancy stripes, &c.; 47 inches wide. PER YD. \$1.00 Actual Value, \$1.25.

FANCY BLACKS: granite ground with Jacquard figures; all wool; 40 inches wide. PER YD. 50c. Actual Value, 75c.

Cotton Dress Stuffs

For Monday we offer the following special values:

MOUSSELINE DE L'INDIE: white grounds, handsomely printed; also plain black and blue; 30 inches wide. PER YD. 31c.

An Unprecedented
APRIL SALE
New Dry Goods
JOHNSON
AND
LUTTRELL'S,
713 Market Space.

Our Sales Doubled!
By offering unusual values in new and reliable goods we more than doubled our sales for the month of March over those of last year. Thus encouraged by your continued confidence and patronage we'll strive (by offering still greater values) to increase our business even more during the coming month.

Here are a few of the special April bargains for Monday and the entire week:

25c. Dress Goods.

39c. Dress Goods.

50c. Dress Goods.

69c. Dress Goods.

75c. Dress Goods.

37 1/2c. Dress Goods.

Black Crepons.

New Silks.

Goffre Crepes For 39c.

\$1.00 Skirts for 75c.

\$1.25 Skirts for 75c.

\$1.50 Skirts for 75c.

Johnson & Luttrell, 713 Market Space.